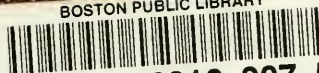
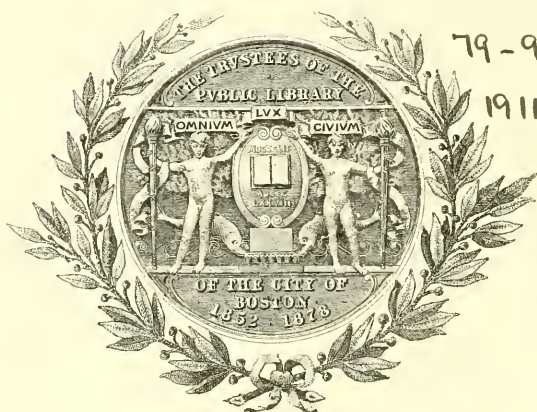


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CHARLES F. GETTEMY, Director

LABOR BULLETIN, No. 80

QUARTERLY REPORT ON THE

STATE OF EMPLOYMENT

MARCH 31, 1911



APRIL, 1911

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BUREAU OF STATISTICS

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The Bureau is organized into four permanent divisions: (1) the *Labor Division*, engaged in the collection and tabulation of Statistics of Strikes and Lockouts, Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor, Labor Organizations, Employment, and other data relative to the condition of labor in the Commonwealth; (2) the *Manufactures Division*, which collects and tabulates Statistics of Manufactures; (3) the *Municipal Division*, which collects and tabulates Statistics of Municipal Finances; (4) the *Free Employment Offices Division*, embracing the administration of the State Free Employment Offices, of which there are three, located respectively at 8 Kneeland Street, Boston; 24 Bridge Street, Springfield; and 41 North Main Street, Fall River. During the period of taking and compiling the Census a fifth, the *Census Division*, is organized.

The functions of the Bureau and the duties of the Director are summarized in Sections 1 and 3 of Chapter 371 of the Acts of 1909, entitled "An Act to Provide for a Bureau of Statistics," as follows:

SECTION 1. There shall be a Bureau of Statistics, the duties of which shall be to collect, assort, arrange, and publish statistical information relative to the commercial, industrial, social, educational, and sanitary condition of the people, the productive industries of the Commonwealth, and the financial affairs of the cities and towns; to establish and maintain free employment offices as provided for by chapter four hundred and thirty-five of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and six and amendments thereof; and to take the decennial census of the Commonwealth required by the Constitution and present the results thereof in such manner as the General Court may determine.

SECTION 3. The director of the Bureau of Statistics shall annually on or before the third Wednesday in January submit to the General Court a statement summarizing the work of the bureau during the preceding year, and shall make therein such recommendations as he may deem proper. He shall also prepare annually, for distribution as public documents, a report on the statistics of labor, which shall embody statistical and other information relating especially to labor affairs in the Commonwealth; a report on the statistics of manufactures, to be gathered as hereinafter more particularly provided for; a report on the financial statistics of the cities and towns of the Commonwealth, to be gathered as hereinafter more particularly provided for; and a report covering the work of the free employment offices. . . . The director may also publish, at such intervals as he deems expedient, bulletins or special reports relative to industrial or economic matters and municipal affairs. . . .

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

LABOR BULLETIN, No. 80.

APRIL, 1911.

QUARTERLY REPORT ON THE STATE OF EMPLOYMENT, MARCH 31, 1911.

This bulletin is devoted to reports for the quarter ending March 31, 1911, on unemployment in the organized industries, the labor supply and demand at the State Free Employment Offices, changes in rates of wages and hours of labor, and strikes and lockouts.

I. Unemployment in the Organized Industries.¹

1. General Summary.

The following comparative statement shows the number and membership of the organizations reporting at the end of each quarter since the collection of these returns was inaugurated, also the

number of members unemployed and the corresponding percentages. For the purpose of emphasizing the comparison for March 31 in 1908, 1909, 1910, and 1911, the data for these respective dates are printed in full-face type.

TABLE I. — *Number and Membership of Labor Organizations Reporting and Number of Members and Percentage of Membership Reported as Unemployed.*

QUARTERS ENDING —	NUMBER REPORTING		UNEMPLOYED — ALL CAUSES		UNEMPLOYED OWING TO LACK OF WORK OR MATERIAL	
	Unions	Membership	Members	Percentages	Members	Percentages
March 31, 1908, ...	256	66,968	11,987	17.90	10,832	16.17
June 30, 1908, ...	493	72,815	10,490	14.41	9,128	12.54
September 30, 1908, ...	651	83,969	8,918	10.62	7,349	8.75
December 31, 1908, ...	770	102,941	14,345	13.94	11,302	10.98
March 31, 1909, ...	777	105,059	11,997	11.42	9,980	9.50
June 30, 1909, ...	780	105,944	6,736	6.36	4,913	4.64
September 30, 1909, ...	797	113,464	5,451	4.80	3,873	3.41
December 31, 1909, ...	830	107,689	10,084	9.36	5,248	4.87
March 31, 1910, ...	837	117,082	8,262	7.06	6,186	5.28
June 30, 1910, ...	841	121,849	8,518	6.99	6,570	5.39
September 30, 1910, ...	845	118,781	6,624	5.58	4,687	3.95
December 31, 1910, ...	862	122,621	12,517	10.21	8,938	7.29
March 31, 1911, ...	889	122,002	12,738	10.44	9,120	7.47
<i>Average for 1908,</i>	—	—	—	14.22	—	12.11
<i>Average for 1909,</i>	—	—	—	7.99	—	5.61
<i>Average for 1910,</i>	—	—	—	7.46	—	5.48

¹ There is no source from which information as to the state of employment of *unorganized* workingmen can be obtained short of a census, which obviously can not be taken quarterly.

Statistics of unemployment at the close of the first quarter, 1911, are presented herewith, the information being given as of the date, March 31, with comparative returns in summary form for the preceding quarter (December 31, 1910) and for the corresponding quarter in 1910 (March 31).

During the present canvass complete reports were received from 889 organizations, representing an aggregate membership of 122,002, or approximately 70 per cent of the aggregate membership of all local labor organizations in the Commonwealth. Of the entire membership represented by these 889 reports, 12,738 members, or 10.44 per cent, were reported as unemployed.¹ This percentage is higher than any percentage recorded since March 31, 1909, and is slightly higher than the percentage (10.21) for the close of the preceding quarter, December 31, 1910. Ordinarily the conditions of employment at the end of March are better than at the end of the December preceding. In explanation of the *unimproved* conditions in this instance it may be remarked that three groups of trades very largely represented in the returns,—namely the building trades, boot and shoe manufacturing, and textile manufacturing,—each showed some increase in unemployment, which combined increases have more than counter-balanced the somewhat improved conditions of employment generally prevailing in the other industries. It will be observed that the percentage of unemployment (10.44) for March 31, 1911, is higher by 2.98 per cent than the average of the percentages for the four quarters of 1910 and by 2.45 per cent than the corresponding average (7.99) for 1909, but is less by 3.78 per cent than the average (14.22) for 1908.

2. Causes of Unemployment.

The principal cause of unemployment on March 31, 1911, as shown in Table II below, was, as usual, *lack of work or material*. The percentage of unemployment for this cause represents more accurately the actual trade conditions than the percentage of unemployment for all causes, and should, therefore, be considered as the proper index of industrial prosperity or depression. A comparison of the percentages unemployed for this cause shows a slight increase (0.18 per cent) over the percentage for December 31, 1910, and an increase of 2.19 per cent over the percentage for March 31, 1910, but, on the other hand, it shows a decrease of 2.03 per cent as compared with the percentage for March 31, 1909, and a still greater increase (8.70 per cent) as compared with the percentage for March 31, 1908 (see Table I).

The next important cause of unemployment was *disability* (sickness, accident, or old age). The respective percentages were 1.39 for March 31, 1911, 1.23 for December 31, 1910, and 1.41 for March 31, 1910. The percentages unemployed for this cause fluctuate but little from quarter to quarter.

The percentage unemployed on account of *unfavorable weather* on March 31, 1911, was 0.68, as compared with 1.17 on December 31, 1910, and 0.10 on March 31, 1910. The influence of the weather conditions is most marked in the building trades, while in other trades it is usually an almost negligible factor.

The percentage idle on account of *strikes or lockouts* on March 31, 1911, was 0.15, showing little variation from the corresponding percentages for the other quarters compared. It should be stated in this connection that the number unemployed for this cause included not

¹ The percentages of unemployment do not in certain cases adequately represent actual conditions for the reason that corrections for "short time" and "overtime" cannot readily be included in the returns on which the percentages are based. Thus, while the returns from an organization may be accurate in showing *no* members actually unemployed on a definite date, there may be, and often are, *some* members working on short time. During a "slack period" employers, as a rule, retain as large a proportion of their employees as possible, preferring to operate their plants for less hours per day or less days per week to laying off a portion of their employees. In order, therefore, that the percentages of unemployment may not be misleading, it has seemed advisable to call special attention in the text to those industries where "overtime" or "short time" is quite prevalent.

only those unemployed as a result of strikes actually in operation, but also those unemployed as a result of *prior* strikes who had not yet secured employment.

The percentage unemployed on account

of *other causes* (vacations, temporary shut-downs for repairs, stock-taking, etc.,) was 0.75 on March 31, 1911, as compared with 0.38 on December 31, 1910, and 0.19 on March 31, 1910.

TABLE II. — *Number of Members and Percentage of Membership Unemployed: By Causes.*

CAUSES OF UNEMPLOYMENT.	UNEMPLOYED MARCH 31, 1911		PERCENTAGES RETURNED AS UNEMPLOYED —		PERCENTAGE INCREASES (+) OR DECREASES (—) ON MARCH 31, 1911, AS COMPARED WITH —	
	Number	Percentages	December 31, 1910	March 31, 1910	December 31, 1910	March 31, 1910
Lack of work or material,	9,120	7.47	7.29	5.28	+0.18	+2.19
Unfavorable weather, ...	831	0.68	1.17	0.10	—0.49	+0.58
Strikes or lockouts, ...	178	0.15	0.14	0.08	+0.01	+0.07
Disability (sickness, accident, or old age), ...	1,691	1.39	1.23	1.41	+0.16	—0.02
Other causes, ¹	918	0.75	0.38	0.19	+0.37	+0.56
Totals, ...	12,738	10.44	10.21	7.06	+0.23	+3.38

¹ Including vacations, temporary shut-downs for repairs, stock-taking, etc.

3. Unemployment in the Principal Cities.

The following table shows, comparatively by specified cities, the number of unions making complete returns of em-

ployment and membership, the aggregate membership reported, and the number and percentage of members unemployed on March 31, 1911, December 31, 1910, and March 31, 1910.

TABLE III. — *Number of Members and Percentage of Membership Unemployed: By Localities.*

LOCALITIES.	MARCH 31, 1911				PERCENTAGES RETURNED AS UNEMPLOYED —		PERCENTAGE INCREASES (+) OR DECREASES (—) ON MARCH 31, 1911, AS COMPARED WITH —	
	NUMBER REPORTING		UNEMPLOYED		December 31, 1910	March 31, 1910	December 31, 1910	March 31, 1910
	Unions	Membership	Members	Percentages				
The State.	889	122,002	12,738	10.44	10.21	7.06	+0.23	+3.38
Boston, ...	168	37,165	2,636	7.09	9.94	8.08	—2.85	—0.99
Brockton, ...	35	10,426	2,161	20.73	4.21	4.50	+16.52	+16.23
Chelsea, ...	10	1,779	125	7.03	12.15	—	—5.12	—
Fall River, ...	32	3,643	584	16.03	11.19	5.45	+4.84	+10.58
Fitchburg, ...	21	1,567	66	4.21	2.25	3.98	+1.96	+0.23
Haverhill, ...	19	3,218	178	5.53	2.95	6.93	+2.58	—1.40
Holyoke, ...	23	1,598	144	9.01	22.36	3.60	—13.35	+5.41
Lawrence, ...	30	2,629	420	15.98	14.09	9.14	+1.89	+6.84
Lowell, ...	29	2,758	467	16.93	20.00	7.33	—3.07	+9.60
Lynn, ...	42	9,276	813	8.76	8.07	6.70	+0.69	+2.06
New Bedford, ...	29	6,863	1,052	15.33	20.22	11.22	—4.89	+4.11
Quincy, ...	21	2,696	228	8.46	12.07	3.54	—3.61	+4.92
Salem, ...	22	2,825	180	6.37	6.43	7.48	—0.06	—1.11
Springfield, ...	46	5,314	457	8.60	6.51	3.57	+2.09	+5.03
Worcester, ...	39	4,731	347	7.33	6.04	5.18	+1.29	+2.15
Other cities and towns,	323	25,514	2,880	11.29	12.50	6.90 ²	—1.21	+4.39

¹ Returns not sufficiently large on March 31, 1910, to justify use for comparative purpose.

² Owing to the omission of Cambridge and Taunton from this table the percentage for "Other cities and towns" varies somewhat from the percentage for the group similarly designated in the report for March 31, 1910 (Bulletin No. 72).

Of the 889 unions reporting at the end of March, 1911, 566, having a total membership of 96,488 (or 79.09 per cent of the total membership reported), were located in the 15 cities specified in Table III, and 323 unions, having a total membership of 25,514 (or 20.91 per cent of the total membership reported), were located in 98 other cities and towns of the State. The percentages of unemployment in Brockton (20.73), Lowell (16.93), Fall River (16.03), Lawrence (15.98), and New Bedford (15.33), exceeded the corresponding percentage (10.44) for the State as a whole. In Brockton the high percentage of unemployment was in large measure due to the temporary unemployment of boot and shoe workers; in Lowell to the unemployment of leather workers, bricklayers, stonemasons, and carpenters; in Fall River to the unemployment of bricklayers and municipal employees; in Lawrence to the unemployment of carpenters, bricklayers, plasterers, and textile workers; and in New Bedford to the unemployment of textile workers and municipal employees. In the 10 other cities specified the percentages of unemployment were less than for the State as a whole, Fitchburg showing the smallest percentage unemployed, namely, 4.21, followed by Haverhill (5.53), Salem (6.37), Chelsea (7.03), Boston (7.09), Worcester (7.33), Quincy (8.46), Springfield (8.60), Lynn (8.76), and Holyoke (9.01).

A comparison by quarters of the percentages idle in the cities enumerated in the above table shows that there were increases in the percentages idle on March 31, 1911, as compared with the corresponding percentages for December 31, 1910, in Brockton (very marked), Fall River, Haverhill, Springfield, Fitchburg, Lawrence, Worcester, and Lynn (slight). As compared with the percentages for March 31, 1910, there were increases in each of the cities specified with the exception of Boston, Haverhill, and Salem. For Chelsea no comparison can be made

for lack of comparative returns for March 31, 1910.

4. *Unemployment in the Principal Industries.*

The statistics of unemployment on March 31, 1911, December 31, 1910, and March 31, 1910, are shown comparatively by industries in Table V.

In *building trades*, which comprised 15.57 per cent of the total membership reported on March 31, 1911, the percentage of unemployment was 19.30, as compared with 17.96 on December 31, 1910, and with 9.36 on March 31, 1910. The higher percentage of unemployment in the building trades at the end of March, 1911, than at the end of March, 1910, is due chiefly to the very unsettled weather conditions prevailing on the later date. In fact, building conditions were even less favorable than at the end of December 31, 1910.

In *boot and shoe manufacturing* (comprising 22.66 per cent of the total membership reported) the percentage of unemployment was 12.04 as compared with 4.95 on December 31, 1910, and 7.40 on March 31, 1910. In Brockton, particularly, there was considerable unemployment of boot and shoe workers, although the reports from this city indicated that the unemployment was but temporary. Reports from Lynn also and from other boot and shoe centers indicated that there was more than usual unemployment of boot and shoe workers and that some of the shops were running on short time.

In *transportation* (comprising 20.15 per cent of the total membership reported) the percentages idle for the three quarters were respectively 4.06, 4.00, and 5.22, showing no appreciable change over the end of the preceding quarter, but a decided improvement over the conditions prevailing at the end of March, 1910. In railroad transportation, however, the conditions of employment were somewhat less favorable than at the end of the preceding quarter or at the

end of March, 1910. The percentages of unemployment of freight handlers for these quarters were respectively 9.86, 6.12, and 3.46. In teaming decided improvement is to be noted over the conditions prevailing a year earlier, the percentage of unemployment for March 31, 1911, being 5.12 as compared with 21.22 for March 31, 1910.

In the *textile industry* conditions were somewhat less favorable than on December 31, 1910, the percentage unemployed on March 31 being 9.67 as compared with 8.57 on December 31, 1910; and as compared with the percentage a year earlier, less favorable conditions also are to be noted, the percentage having been 8.74 on March 31, 1910. Reports from New Bedford indicated that there was considerable unemployment of the textile workers in that city. The reports from other textile centers showed no large percentages of actual unemployment, but did indicate that a number of the textile mills, while not actually shut down, were running on short time in pursuance of a continued policy of curtailment that has been effective in this industry for a year or more.

In *iron and steel manufacturing* the percentage unemployed on March 31, 1911, was 6.33, showing a decided improvement over December 31, 1910, when the percentage was 14.26, but conditions were hardly as favorable as on March 31, 1910, when the percentage unemployed was 4.22. In Worcester a number of machinists were reported as working on short time owing to the adoption

of the so-called Taylor System of scientific efficiency.

For *garment workers* the percentage of unemployment on March 31, 1911, was 9.14, comparing very favorably with the percentage (36.31) on December 31, 1910, and showing slightly more favorable conditions than on March 31, 1910, when the percentage was 10.51. Several organizations of garment workers reported that their members were working overtime and there were no reports of working on short time.

For *tobacco workers* (principally cigar makers) the percentage idle on March 31, 1911, was 8.38, being rather larger than the percentage 5.45 for December 31, 1910, and 5.31 for March 31, 1910.

In *printing and publishing* the percentage (4.56) was somewhat higher for March 31, 1911, than the percentage (3.23) for December 31, 1910, and 3.92 for March 31, 1910.

Under *public employment* the percentages of unemployment were unusually large both on March 31, 1911, and December 31, 1910, being respectively 22.07 and 21.41, showing a very unfavorable comparison with the percentage (13.32) for March 31, 1910.

Table IV presents, by occupations, the returns received at the end of March, 1911, with percentage comparisons for December 31, 1910, and March 31, 1910. Proper caution should be used in drawing conclusions with reference to those particular occupations for which only a comparatively small number of union members have reported.

TABLE IV. — *Number of Members and Percentage Unemployed: By Occupations.*

OCCUPATIONS.	MARCH 31, 1911				PERCENTAGES REPORTED AS UNEMPLOYED ¹ ON—	
	NUMBER REPORTING		UNEMPLOYED		December 31, 1910	March 31, 1910
	Number	Membership	Members	Percentages		
All Occupations.	889	122,002	12,738	10.44	10.21	7.06
Bakers and bakery wagon drivers, ...	12	623	51	8.19	6.89	6.63
Barbers, ...	23	1,806	32	1.77	3.27	1.65
Bartenders, ...	18	1,276	65	5.09	3.60	7.03
Blacksmiths, ...	5	261	15	5.75	10.95	20.26
Boilermakers and helpers, ...	9	884	86	9.73	9.69	11.99
Bookbinders, ...	3	299	16	5.35	4.18	5.15
Boot and shoe workers (mixed), ...	24	9,170	668	7.28	2.42	9.70
Boot and shoe workers (n. o. s.), ...	12	4,139	499	12.06	7.86	3.30
Brewery workers, ...	9	1,352	102	7.54	3.99	9.44
Bricklayers, masons, and plasterers, ...	38	3,657	1,434	39.21	31.58	19.75
Car workers and inspectors, ...	8	917	6	0.65	0.45	2.15
Carpenters, ...	97	10,517	1,505	14.31	12.73	6.03
Cigarmakers, ...	16	3,175	266	8.38	5.45	8.81
Clerks, railway, ...	15	1,159	15	1.29	0.57	1.24
Clerks, retail, ...	14	1,134	30	2.65	2.83	5.34
Compositors, ...	14	2,200	107	4.86	2.49	4.30
Conductors, railway, ...	6	965	19	1.97	1.49	2.30
Cooks and waiters, ...	4	968	94	9.71	7.75	5.72
Coopers, ...	4	286	5	1.75	4.29	3.45
Cutters (boot and shoe mfg.), ...	10	2,885	647	22.43	6.22	15.14
Cutting die and cutter makers, ...	4	110	3	2.73	0.82	1—
Edgemakers (boot and shoe mfg.), ...	4	1,090	54	4.95	7.60	2.37
Electrical workers, ...	11	833	138	16.57	10.18	5.89
Engineers (hoisting and portable), ...	5	248	46	18.55	8.14	4.96
Engineers, locomotive, ...	6	937	38	4.06	5.33	3.03
Engineers, stationary, ...	25	2,765	42	1.52	3.68	3.64
Firemen, locomotive, ...	8	1,126	31	2.75	2.06	0.61
Firemen, stationary, ...	14	2,170	59	2.72	1.38	2.83
Freight handlers and clerks, ...	8	1,943	312	16.06	8.21	3.51
Garment workers, ...	12	1,249	161	12.89	37.22	11.60
Glass and glassware employees, ...	3	154	12	7.79	31.82	1.80
Granite cutters, ...	15	1,808	461	25.50	13.91	4.33
Hats, caps, and furs (employees), ...	4	332	38	11.45	15.00	1—
Hod carriers and building laborers, ...	4	261	38	14.56	13.89	4.59
Horseshoers, ...	5	530	8	1.51	4.32	2—
Lasters (boot and shoe mfg.), ...	10	2,843	63	2.22	4.52	3.85
Lathers (wood, wire, and metal), ...	6	140	63	45.00	45.41	29.12
Leather workers, ...	5	979	388	39.63	37.42	14.08
Longshoremen, ...	4	2,135	90	4.22	4.18	1—
Loomfixers (cotton goods), ...	10	2,185	81	3.71	4.11	3.92
Machinists, ...	24	2,971	99	3.33	5.13	2.61
Maintenance-of-way employees, ...	9	1,212	6	0.50	0.00	0.46
Metal polishers, buffers, and platers, ...	8	362	9	2.49	3.57	2.91
Molders (iron and brass), ...	20	1,792	171	9.54	28.73	4.29
Mule spinners, ...	6	2,751	444	16.14	13.22	15.93
Municipal employees, ...	29	4,246	937	22.07	22.65	7.59
Musicians, ...	10	989	51	5.16	4.10	2.57
Operatives (cotton mfg.), n. o. s., ...	6	1,069	108	10.10	7.11	7.13
Operatives (woolen and worsted mfg.), n. o. s., ...	5	669	42	6.28	14.03	11.93
Painters, decorators, and paperhangers, ...	41	2,478	263	10.61	29.48	4.82
Paper and pulp makers, ...	3	253	6	2.37	2.29	1.42
Pattern makers, ...	6	460	3	0.65	6.26	1.34
Paving cutters, ...	4	222	53	23.87	16.31	5.70
Photo-engravers, ...	3	247	27	10.93	1—	4.22
Plumbers, steamfitters, and steamfitters' helpers, ...	24	1,582	209	13.21	4.49	10.60
Printing pressmen, ...	9	1,287	54	4.20	5.06	3.32
Quarry workers, ...	7	585	219	37.44	55.99	18.71
Roofers, ...	3	37	9	24.32	12.16	15.52
Rubber workers, ...	2	78	4	5.13	26.92	3.70
Sheet metal workers, ...	8	278	31	11.15	6.22	2.84
Station agents and employees, ...	5	413	31	7.51	1.10	1.08
Stereotypers and electrotypers, ...	4	380	3	0.79	1.06	0.53
Stitchers (boot and shoe mfg.), ...	8	4,922	1,193	24.24	2.29	5.65
Stockfitters (boot and shoe mfg.), ...	3	402	45	11.19	1—	1—
Street and electric railway employees, ...	18	3,765	110	2.92	3.53	2.52
Tailors and dressmakers, ...	9	775	24	3.10	33.48	2.68
Teamsters and drivers, ...	23	3,317	172	5.19	8.43	20.98
Telegraphers, railroad, ...	5	1,084	11	1.01	1.50	1.83
Theatrical stage employees, ...	11	427	58	13.58	9.28	4.40
Trainmen, railroad, ...	16	3,528	124	3.51	2.38	2.40
Treers, dressers, and packers (boot and shoe mfg.), ...	6	2,200	159	7.23	8.71	1.48
Upholsterers, ...	3	265	30	11.32	1—	1—
Weavers (cotton mfg.), ...	3	390	7	1.80	1.84	0.97
Woolsorters, ...	3	193	69	35.75	5.32	3—
All other occupations, ...	41	4,862	169	3.48	10.21	10.38

¹ Percentages have been omitted where the returns were not sufficiently large to justify a comparison with the percentages for other quarters.

² Blacksmiths and horseshoers were considered together as one group.

³ Not separately classified.

TABLE V. — *Number of Members and Percentage Unemployed: By Industries.*

INDUSTRIES.	MARCH 31, 1911				PERCENTAGES RE- PORTED AS UNEMPLOYED ON —	
	NUMBER RE- PORTING		UNEMPLOYED		Decem- ber 31, 1910	March 31, 1910
	Unions	Mem- bership	Mem- bers	Percent- ages		
All Industries.	889	122,002	12,738	10.44	10.21	7.06
Building and Stone Working.	262	22,217	4,494	20.23	19.20	8.86
Building trades, ...	228	18,999	3,667	19.30	17.96	9.36
Stone working trades, ...	29	2,767	789	28.51	24.18	8.22
Unskilled building and street labor, ...	5	451	38	8.43	34.22	6.38
Clothing.	105	30,224	3,552	11.75	9.05	7.65
Boots and shoes, ...	77	27,651	3,328	12.04	4.95	7.40
Garments, ...	21	2,024	185	9.14	36.31	10.51
Hats, caps, and furs, ...	4	332	38	11.45	15.00	—
Shirts, collars, and laundry, ...	3	217	1	0.46	—	3.45
Food, Liquors, and Tobacco.	39	5,232	419	8.01	5.62	9.60
Food products, ...	13	671	51	7.60	6.29	6.49
Liquors, ...	10	1,386	102	7.36	5.83	13.57
Tobacco, ...	16	3,175	266	8.38	5.45	5.31
Leather and Rubber Goods.	7	1,057	392	37.09	36.70	13.09
Metals, Machinery, and Shipbuilding.	79	6,518	406	6.23	13.52	4.00
Iron and steel manufactures, ...	61	5,314	336	6.33	14.26	4.22
Miscellaneous metal trades, ...	15	737	24	3.26	7.39	2.35
Shipbuilding, ...	3	467	46	9.85	16.32	7.69
Printing and Allied Trades.	37	4,683	215	4.59	4.02	3.61
Printing and publishing, ...	25	3,662	167	4.56	3.23	3.92
Bookbinding and blankbook making, ...	3	299	16	5.35	4.18	5.15
Stereotyping, electrotyping, etc., ...	9	722	32	4.43	6.97	1.86
Public Employment.	29	4,246	937	22.07	21.41	13.32
Restaurants and Trade.	36	3,378	189	5.60	4.21	5.33
Hotels and restaurants, ...	22	2,244	159	7.09	4.49	6.46
Trade, ...	14	1,134	30	2.65	3.18	3.34
Textiles.	35	7,764	751	9.67	8.57	8.74
Cotton goods, ...	23	6,255	633	10.12	7.68	8.04
Woolen and worsted goods, ...	12	1,509	118	7.82	9.49	11.49
Other textiles, ...	—	—	—	—	—	2.12
Transportation.	145	24,582	993	4.06	4.00	5.22
Railroads, ...	101	15,760	405	2.57	2.26	2.05
Teaming, ...	23	3,377	173	5.12	8.48	21.22
Navigation, ...	4	283	7	2.47	7.10	8.89
Freight handling, ...	12	4,078	402	9.86	6.12	3.46
Telegraphs and telephones, ...	5	1,084	11	1.01	1.50	1.83
Woodworking and Furniture.	20	2,584	113	4.37	10.72	2.33
Miscellaneous.	95	9,517	272	2.86	3.74	3.02
Barbering, ...	23	1,806	32	1.77	3.27	1.65
Glass and glassware, ...	3	154	12	7.79	31.82	1.80
Paper and paper goods, ...	3	253	6	2.37	2.29	1.42
Stationary engineers, ...	39	4,935	101	2.05	2.55	3.24
Theatres and music, ...	25	1,739	119	6.84	4.67	3.96
Unclassified, ...	2	630	2	.32	0.76	—

II. Labor Supply and Demand at the State Free Employment Offices.

The state of employment as reported by the State Free Employment Offices was below normal for the quarter ending March 31, 1911, as compared with previous years. The daily average supply for the quarter was 183 as compared with 142, an increase of 29 per cent, over the

corresponding quarter of 1910; 22 per cent over 1909; and 12.19 per cent less than 1908, the panic year. The daily average demand for help was 71, which was better than for the same periods in 1909 and 1908, but showing a decrease of 12.29 per cent as compared with 1910.

TABLE VI. — *Summary of Business at the three State Free Employment Offices.*

CLASSIFICATION.	QUARTER ENDING MARCH 31, 1911			QUARTER ENDING MARCH 31, 1910	Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1911 on 1910
	Males	Fe- males	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	
Supply.					
Applications for employment, ...	9,805	4,077	13,882	10,761	+29.00
Daily average, ...	129	54	183	142	+29.00
Demand.					
Number of applications from employers, ...	—	—	4,582	5,055	—9.36
Number of persons called for, ...	2,860	2,515	5,375	6,128	—12.29
Daily average, ...	38	33	71	81	—12.29
Positions Offered.					
Number, ...	6,732	3,651	10,383	10,999	—5.60
Daily average, ...	89	48	137	145	—5.60
Positions Filled.					
Number, ...	2,074	1,811	3,885	4,453	—12.76
Daily average, ...	27	24	51	59	—12.76

III. Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor.

Twenty increases in rates of wages, affecting 3,421 employees, and one decrease, affecting 79 employees, took effect during the first quarter of 1911. The net result of all the changes was an increase of \$4,083 a week. Three increases, affecting 1,042 employees, were granted voluntarily by employers without solicitation by the employees; 16 increases,

affecting 2,295 employees, were arranged between employers and representatives of organizations of employees. In the case of 738 employees the increases were preceded by strikes.

The changes in hours of labor taking effect in the first quarter, 1911, affected 818 employees, whose working time was reduced by 1,721 hours a week.

IV. Strikes and Lockouts.

The most important strikes in progress during the quarter were those involving 640 granite cutters and quarrymen at Rockport and Gloucester, 60 shoe cutters at Hudson, and six strikes, involving 224 strikers, in the garment industry at Boston. The total number of strikes commencing during the quarter ending March 31, 1911, was 62, as compared with 31 in the last quarter, 1910, and 66 in the corresponding quarter of 1910. In these disputes there were 2,660 strikers and 1,462 other employees thrown out of work, making a total of 4,122 employees affected by strikes, as compared with 7,590 in the first quarter of 1910.

Of the 62 strikes, 23, involving 1,272 strikers, arose on demands for increases in wages alone, and three, involving 230 strikers, arose on demands for increase in wages combined with other causes; 10, involving 411 strikers, against reductions

in wages; five, involving 98 strikers, for closed shop; three, involving 246 strikers, for reductions in hours of labor; and 18, involving 403 strikers, for 15 miscellaneous causes.

Definite results were reported in the case of 54 strikes involving 2,202 strikers. Of these, 17, involving 41 strikers, were successful; 10, involving 1,033 strikers, were partly successful; and 27, involving 828 strikers, failed.

The number of working days lost as a result of strikes which began during the quarter was 57,600, as compared with 12,302 in the last quarter, 1910, and 81,400 in the corresponding quarter of 1910.

There were 20 strikes in Boston, involving 590 strikers, resulting in a loss of 2,666 working days. In Lynn there were 12 strikes, involving 230 strikers and 338 other employees, resulting in a loss of 3,744 working days.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

This Bureau now issues four separate annual reports relating respectively to:

(a) The Statistics of Labor (Pub. Doc. 15).

Containing statistics of strikes and lockouts, changes in rates of wages and hours of labor, and labor organizations.

(b) The Statistics of Manufactures (Pub. Doc. 36).

Containing statistics of capital invested, materials used, wages paid, value of product, etc.

(c) The Statistics of Municipal Finances (Pub. Doc. 79).

Containing statistics pertaining to the cost of municipal government in Massachusetts, revenue, maintenance, interest payments, and municipal indebtedness.

(d) The State Free Employment Offices (Pub. Doc. 80).

Containing statistical tables and descriptive matter relative to the work of the offices maintained under the jurisdiction of this Bureau in Boston, Springfield, and Fall River.

Besides these annual publications the Bureau issues from time to time:

(a) The Labor Bulletin.

Containing a large variety of interesting and pertinent matter on the social and industrial condition of the workingman.

(b) The Municipal Bulletin.

Containing matter relating to municipal affairs, especially finances, and intended to promote a sound and efficient administration of city and town government in Massachusetts.

(c) The Decennial Census.

The Decennial Census of the Commonwealth for 1905 is published complete in four volumes: Vol. I. Population and Social Statistics (37 c.); Vol. II. Occupations and The Defective and Delinquent Classes (17 c.); Vol. III. Manufactures and Trade (15 c.); Vol. IV. Agriculture, Fisheries, and Commerce (23 c.).

 Current or back numbers of reports or publications listed below will be mailed upon the receipt of the amount indicated or will be sent by express at the charge of the applicant.

REPORT ON THE STATISTICS OF LABOR.

The volumes which remain in print are listed below, the figures in parentheses indicating the amount necessary to cover the cost of mailing.

1874. Education and Employment of Young Persons and Children, and Digest of American and European Laws relative to the subject — Relative to Professional Men — Sanitary Condition of Working People in their Homes and Employment — Comparative Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor in Massachusetts and Foreign Countries — Condition of Textile Fabric Manufactories in Massachusetts, and Digest of Laws relative to Machinery and Sanitary Matters — Prices of Provisions, Clothing, Rent, etc., in Massachusetts and Europe; Purchase-Power of Money — Savings Banks (12 c.).

1879. The Unemployed in Massachusetts (June and November, 1878) — Convict Labor — Wages and Prices, 1860, 1872, and 1878 — Testimony of Workingmen — Hours of Labor — Statistics of Drunkenness and Liquor Selling under Prohibitory and License Legislation, 1874 and 1877 (10 c.).

1887. The Unemployed (from the State Census of 1885) (12 c.).

1888. Strikes and Lockouts, 1881-1886 — Citizens and Aliens (10 c.).

1889. Relation of Wages to the Cost of Production — Markets, Transportation, Imports, Exports, and Competition — Condition of Employees — The Growth of Manufactures — Classified Weekly Wages — Daily Working Time — Women in Industry — Index to Reports, 1870-1889 (20 c.).

1891. A Tenement House Census of Boston (Tenements, Rooms, and Rents) (20 c.).

1893. Unemployment — Labor Chronology (15 c.).

1894. Compensation in Certain Occupations of Graduates of Colleges for Women — The Distribution of Wealth — Probates — Labor Chronology (12 c.).

1895. Social and Industrial Changes in the County of Barnstable — Graded Weekly Wages — Labor Chronology (15 c.).

1897. Comparative Wages and Prices, 1860-1897 — Graded Weekly Wages: Massachusetts, Other United States, and Foreign Countries, 1810-1891 — Labor Chronology (15 c.).

1898. Sunday Labor — Graded Weekly Wages: Massachusetts, Other United States, and Foreign Countries, 1810-1891 — Labor Chronology (20 c.).

1899. Changes in Conducting Retail Trade in Boston, since 1874 — Labor Chronology (10 c.).

1900. Population of Massachusetts, 1900, From the Twelfth United States Census — Insurance of Workmen — Graded Prices: Massachusetts, Other United States, and Foreign Countries, 1816-1891 (25 c.).

1903. Race in Industry — Free Employment Offices in the United States and Foreign Countries — Social and Industrial Condition of the Negro in Massachusetts — Labor and Industrial Chronology (15 c.).

1905. Industrial Education of Working Girls — Cotton Manufactures in Massachusetts and the Southern States — Old-age Pensions — Industrial Opportunities not yet Utilized — Statistics of Manufactures, 1903-1904 — Labor and Industrial Chronology (20 c.).

1906. The Apprenticeship System — Trained and Supplemental Employees for Domestic Service — The Incorporation of Trade Unions — Statistics of Manufactures, 1904, 1905 — Labor Laws of Massachusetts — Labor and Industrial Chronology (20 c.).

1909. Part I. Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor (5 c.) — Part II. Strikes and Lockouts (5 c.) — Part III. Labor Organizations (in press) — Part IV. Carroll D. Wright: A Memorial (in press).

1910. Prevailing Time-rates of Wages, October 1, 1910 (in press).

THE LABOR BULLETIN.

The issues in print are listed below and will be forwarded upon receipt of 5 cents each to cover the cost of mailing.

No. 10, April, 1899. Labor Legislation of 1898 — Trade Unionism in Massachusetts prior to 1880 — Contracts with Workmen upon Public Work — Employment and Earnings, April, 1899.

No. 14, May, 1900. Free Public Employment Offices — Employment in Boot and Shoe and Paper Industries — Employment and Earnings, April, 1900.

No. 24, November, 1902. Employment and Earnings, October, 1902 — Classes Occupied in Massachusetts Manufactures — Directory of Labor Organizations in Massachusetts.

No. 29, January, 1904. Eight-hour Day — Licensing of Barbers — Early Closing Laws of Australasia — Industrial Studies, Proprietors — Palaces for the People.

No. 30, March, 1904. National Trades Associations — Massachusetts-born living in other States — Industrial Betterments — A Religious Canvass of Boston.

No. 31, May, 1904. City Labor in Massachusetts — Employment and Earnings, April, 1904 — Average Retail Prices.

No. 32, July, 1904. Child Labor in the United States and Massachusetts — Net Profits of Labor and Capital — The Inheritance Tax — Absence after Pay Day — Pay of Navy Yard Workmen.

No. 34, December, 1904. Increases in the Cost of Production — Employment and Earnings, October 31, 1904 — Strike of Cotton-Mill Operatives in Fall River — Average Retail Prices, April and October — Absence after Pay Day, No. 2.

No. 35, March, 1905. The Wage Earner and Education — Free Employment Offices — Legislation relating to Employment of Women and Children — Bulletins of Bureaus of Labor.

No. 36, June, 1905. Census of Tramps and Vagrants — The Loom System — Weekly Day of Rest — Wages and Hours of Labor in Public Works — The Census Enumerators of 1905 — Average Retail Prices, October and April.

No. 42, July, 1906. Non-collectable Indebtedness — Pawnbrokers' Pledges — Hours of Labor in Certain Occupations.

No. 43, September, 1906. The Organizing of Trade Schools — Textile Schools in the United States — Maternity Aid — Stone-meal as a Fertilizer — Injunctions against Strikes and Boycotts — Trade Union Directory.

No. 44, December, 1906. A Living Wage — Divorces in Massachusetts — Average Retail Prices — Directory of Employers' Associations.

No. 45, January, 1907. Income and Inheritance Taxes — Railroad Pensions — Convict Labor — Magazine Articles on Labor Topics, 1906.

No. 46, February, 1907. Unemployment in Massachusetts — The Massachusetts State Free Employment Office — Insurance against Unemployment in Foreign Countries — The Metropolitan District — Labor Legislation, United States and Canada, 1906.

No. 47, March, 1907. Boston's Tax-payers — Distributive Co-operation in New England — Industrial Education for Shoe Workers — Technical Education, England and the United States.

No. 48, April, 1907. Statistics of Manufactures — The German Workman — Business Advertising — Postal Savings Banks.

No. 50, June, 1907. Statistics of Manufactures — Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor, 1906 — Free Employment Offices.

No. 51, July-August, 1907. Place of Birth of Inhabitants of Massachusetts — Census of the Deaf — Wage Agreements in Fall River Cotton Mills — Free Employment Offices in Foreign Countries — Municipal Pawnshops in France and Germany — Employees' Mutual Benefit Associations — Movement of Manufacturing Establishments in Massachusetts, 1906 — Factory Construction in Massachusetts, 1906 — Failures in Massachusetts, 1906.

No. 53, October, 1907. Editorial Review — Census of Acute Diseases — Workmen's Compensation Acts.

No. 54, November, 1907. Editorial Review — Census of Chronic Diseases — Shipbuilding in Massachusetts.

No. 55, December, 1907. Editorial Review — Census of the Maimed, Lame, and Deformed — Retail Prices — The Need of Industrial Education in the Textile Industry — Recent Foreign Labor Legislation.

No. 57, February, 1908. The Unemployment Situation in Massachusetts.

No. 60, June-July, 1908. Labor Legislation in Massachusetts, 1908 — The Reduction in Wages in Fall River.

No. 62, January, 1909. Employment in the Organized Industries, September 30, 1908 — Recent Decisions of Massachusetts Courts — Recent Foreign Labor Legislation.

No. 64, May, 1909. Employment in Organized Industries, March 31, 1909.

No. 66, August, 1909. Employment in Organized Industries, June 30, 1909.

No. 67, September, 1909. Labor Laws of Massachusetts.

No. 68, October, 1909. Directory of Labor Organizations in Massachusetts, 1909.

No. 70, December, 1909. Labor Injunctions in Massachusetts.

No. 72, May, 1910. Employment in Organized Industries, March 31, 1910.

No. 73, June, 1910. Labor Legislation in Massachusetts, 1910.

No. 74, July, 1910. Employment in Organized Industries, June 30, 1910.

No. 78, December, 1910. Litigation Arising from Labor Disputes and Related Causes in the Massachusetts Courts.

No. 79, February, 1911. Employment in Organized Industries, December 31, 1910.

No. 80, April, 1911. Quarterly Report on the State of Employment, March 31, 1911.

B. P. L. Bindery.
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